

EUROPE APPALLED BY POSSIBILITY OF GREATER WAR

Late Developments
Make Possible Vision of
Vast Consequences.

STEPS TOWARDS MOBILIZATION

Move of Austria and Russia
Adds to Danger—England,
France and Germany Play a
Peace-Making Role—Great
Britain Urged to Re-
main Neutral.

Negotiations Not Likely to Succeed

London, November 26.—The latest news received here to-night forebodes the breakdown of the armistice negotiations, probably over the demand of the Bulgarians for the evacuation of Adrianople, to which Turkey will not listen. The Turkish view is that while the allies have no more reserves which they can draft upon, Turkey is drawing a plentiful supply of fresh troops from Asia, and is able to continue the war for another year. The Turkish military authorities assert that Adrianople can hold out for another month, and that the Turkish lines are impregnable. Hence Turkey's position is not desperate enough to warrant her accepting humiliating terms.

London, November 26.—The possibility and danger of a greater war than that between the Balkan states and Turkey absorbs public interest far more than the first bout of diplomacy between the belligerents outside of Constantinople.

The steps towards mobilization which Austria and Russia are taking, although but preliminary, have made possible a vision of the vast consequences, which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, are considered nothing less than appalling. Apparently the British public has no desire to sacrifice lives and money, paralyze commerce and risk the navy over the settlement of the status of the Balkan peninsula. Yet it is uneasy, because ignorant of how far Great Britain's diplomatic engagement in the direction of an alliance, and of how much likelihood there is that the government will be drawn into a conflict in which one or both its partners in the entente may be engaged.

The Liberal press is unanimous in urging Great Britain to preserve neutrality. The majority of the Conservatives demand the same policy. The Times, declaring that the European people want war, says: "Yet it is whether the other nations are blindly drifting."

It asks: "Who, then, makes war?" and replies: "The answer is to be found in the chancelleries of Europe, among the men who too long have played with human lives as pawns in a game of chance, and who have come enmeshed in ferocious and the jargon of diplomacy that they have come to be conscious of the poignant realities with which they trade."

In Warlike Voice. The Pall Mall Gazette, almost alone, speaks in a warlike voice. It declares: "England ought to set firmly with France and Russia in refusing simply to be swept aside. If the conference desired by the British government is refused, we ought to face the alternative and stand by our friends." The mobilization of the Austrian and Russian armies requires weeks for which Germany and France can accomplish in days. In Russia's case, this is on account of the great distances the troops must travel; in Austria, because the units of the army are upon a peace footing, which is only one-third of their war strength. Therefore, one consideration of safety compels them to begin when the danger signals are remote.

England, France and Germany are playing a peace-making role. Their efforts are directed apparently toward keeping the powers together in a compact to refrain from taking up piecemeal the questions which the war raises, and defer their consideration until the general conference.

On the other hand, the safe arrival at Uskup of the Austrian consul, Prochaska, who, it was feared, had been killed, somewhat lessens the tension, and the fact that the Austrian ambassador held a conference with the Russian Emperor would seem that the relation between these two powers still are cordial.

Constantinople, November 26.—The special railroad carriage, built to transport the Sultan to Salonika, has been dispatched to Thessalonika, to be a meeting place for the Turkish and Balkan plenipotentiaries. It is a large, roomy car, and will easily accommodate twelve persons around a central table. The plenipotentiaries had another meeting to-day, and the final meeting will take place to-morrow, unless the unexpected happens and possibilities for an agreement manifest themselves.

ON STAND IN OWN DEFENSE

John Beal Speed Relates Incident Which Led Up to Killing.

Fort Worth, Tex., November 26.—John Beal Speed, testifying in his own behalf to-day, swore that when he shot and killed A. G. Boyce, Sr., in the lobby of a local hotel last January he thought Boyce was about to attack him. Boyce, he said, had applied an epithet as he passed him.

"At the moment all that had happened came to me," Speed testified. "I knew he had been helping his son to take my wife away from me, to keep her away, and to take my children from me, and I knew of his dangerous character. I believed then that he would attack me."

Speed was on the stand the greater part of the day. He related in chronological order incidents which preceded the killing of the aged ranchman, the elopement of Mrs. Speed and Albert Boyce, Jr., of his search for them, and of the detention in Canton, and his reconciliation with his wife. He alleged that Boyce and his son continued in their efforts to cause another separation, and described his state of mind as a result of it all.

Attorneys for the defense endeavored to have admitted evidence relative to telephone communications which passed between members of the Boyce family after the younger Boyce and Mrs. Speed had eloped and a letter written by Henry Boyce to Mrs. Speed, all of which Presiding Judge Swayne ruled as not competent. Announcement was also made that the defense would ask to-morrow for a continuance of court because of the absence of several witnesses. Judge Swayne, however, advised the attorneys informally "not to bank too much" on the continuance.

W. A. Weaver, who was arrested on a charge of perjury after he testified for the defense yesterday, will be recalled to the stand to-morrow, and lawyers for Speed declare will make "interesting disclosures."

INDEPENDENT PLANT GROWS

Harvester Company Doubles Business Annually During Three-Year Period.

Chicago, November 26.—A. H. Bayston, of the Independent Harvester Company, of Plano, Ill., to-day, in the government's suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, testified to the rapid growth of the independent plant, which now has 23,000 stockholders.

Mr. Bayston said that for a three-year period the Independent Harvester Company had doubled its business annually, selling an output that totaled nearly \$50,000,000 a year.

The Independent Harvester Company, he said, had been created since the operation of the International Harvester Company, and had a considerable extent. He said that the concern had an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000, of which about \$5,000,000 had been paid in.

Mr. Bayston was the principal witness at the afternoon session before Special Examiner Robert S. Taylor. Other witnesses were J. T. Smalley, vice-president of the Smalley Manufacturing Company, at Manhattan, Wis., and J. E. White, of Rockford, Ill., sales manager of the Emerson-Brantingham Company. Both testified as to the output of their plants.

Mr. White also told of the various branches and branch houses of the Emerson-Brantingham Company.

JURY IS STILL OUT

Not Able to Reach Verdict in Case Against Robert T. Cameron.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26.—The jury in the case of Robert T. Cameron, prominent attorney, charged with violating the white slave law, was still out at a late hour to-night.

At 11 o'clock this morning the jury reported to Federal Judge Sanford. A verdict was returned acquitting A. T. Roark and J. T. Roark, who were indicted jointly with Cameron in connection with the white slave cases. The jury reported that no verdict had been reached in the Cameron case, but Judge Sanford sent them back for further deliberation. It was understood at that time that the last ballot showed nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Crowds of interested people remained about the Federal building until late to-night.

RELEASES MANY PRISONERS

Some Pardons and Paroles a Total of Thirty-Two Given.

Columbia, S. C., November 26.—Thirty-two prisoners, several of whom were serving life terms for murder, were released from the State Penitentiary and the county jails in South Carolina to-day by order of Governor Cole L. Blease. Three prisoners were granted full pardons and the remainder were paroled.

One of the prisoners granted a full pardon was James Stobe Young, of Laurens, S. C., formerly secretary of the Seminole Security Company there. He was serving a sentence of one year for breach of trust.

MOB QUIETLY DISPERSES

Told by Physician That Was They Seek Cannot Live Much Longer.

Olivebranch, Miss., November 26.—An armed mob went to the home of G. W. Treadway, the shotgun farmer, late last night to avenge the death of Sheriff W. P. Harris, and quietly dispersed when the family physician explained that the man they wanted could not live much longer.

PLURALITY INCREASED

Reberking of Plurality in Iowa Adds Votes to Wilson.

Des Moines, Ia., November 26.—The Iowa executive council increased the plurality of Woodrow Wilson in Iowa at the recent election to 23,555 when at to-day figures were checked. The latest official tabulation follows: Taft, 179,348; Wilson, 185,376; Roosevelt, 161,732; Debs, 16,487; Chas. E. Smith.

STRIKE EFFECTS 10,000 MEN

Steel Workers Near Pittsburgh Await Answers to Demands.

Pittsburgh, November 26.—Of the 4,000 men employed at the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, 3,300 are idle to-day as a result of the strike of the engineers and firemen, while across the Monacahe River at Homestead 5,000 men are idle for the same cause.

VERDICT OF JURY FREES LABOR MEN

Ettor, Giovannitti and
Caruso Acquitted
of Murder.

THEY EMBRACE AND KISS EACH OTHER

Defendants Thank Jurors, and,
With Attorneys, Hold Jubilant
Meeting in Courtroom.
Nominal Bail Accepted for
Other Cases Now
Pending.

Salem, Mass., November 26.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the case of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, charged with the murder of Anna Lopizzo, who was killed in a Lawrence textile strike riot last winter.

When the three men had heard the words freeing them from the charge, they embraced and kissed each other. Giovannitti then sprang to his feet. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, his face beaming with joy, "in the name of justice, truth and civilization, I thank you."

The court interpreter, Alfred Sacco, arose for Caruso and said: "Mr. Caruso desires me to say that he wants to thank you all, and now that he is a free man, he says that he was innocent of the crime."

Ettor, leader of the strike at Lawrence, and chief centre of interest that has aroused world-wide attention, addressed the jury:

"May I please the court," he said, "I thank you not only for myself, but in the names of my companions. I feel impelled to thank the court for the fair manner in which this trial has been conducted. The thanks we offer are not only ours, but thanks in the name of the working class."

The jury entered the courtroom at 8:30 o'clock. Immediately thereafter the prisoners, each wearing a red cap, were brought to the cage. All were smiling. Judge Quinn ascended the bench at 8:42 o'clock, and asked if the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

"We have," said the foreman, as he handed it to the court clerk. "Joseph Caruso, stand up," commanded Clerk George.

As Caruso obeyed, the clerk called: "Caruso, face the jury; the jurymen look at the prisoner. Gentlemen of the jury, is Joseph Caruso guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," was the unanimous reply. Ettor and Giovannitti were likewise commanded to rise, and again the jurors chorused a verdict, "Not guilty," for each defendant. The jury, which for more than six weeks had listened to the evidence in this notable trial, was then excused from further service with the thanks of the court.

The jurors hastened from the building, and were cheered by the crowds of mill workers in the streets.

When the jurors had left, the court announced to Caruso that there was another indictment against him charged with the murder of a dead body, which he was to stand up to face.

The court would release him on his own recognizance. When the prisoner had taken oath to appear in court when summoned he was released from the cage. His wife, waiting at the rail behind the prisoners' cage, fell into his arms, and a dozen of his male companions rushed forward and kissed him.

Ettor and Giovannitti also were held on another indictment charging them with the murder of William D. Laywood, of the Industrial Workers of the World, and others, with conspiracy to incite riot in the Lawrence strike. On this they were released in bonds of \$500 each, which were furnished by Helen S. Dudley, of Boston.

Cheered by Throng. The Lawrence strike leaders were freed from the prisoners' cage and besieged by a crowd of men and women in the court. For several minutes they were the recipients of kisses and congratulations. The defendants and their attorneys had a jubilation after the court adjourned, and followed by a cheering throng of mill workers, they marched through the streets of the city to local offices of the Industrial Workers of the World, where they remained for some time.

"I have no immediate plans," said Ettor, "but I am going as soon as possible to my home in Tacoma, Wash., where I have a paralyzed father. He was paralyzed since my arrest."

Caruso and his wife, who had been sitting near him outside the cage for many weeks, danced about like children.

District Attorney Atwell, who conducted the prosecution of the cases, would make no statements as to the outcome of this case. It was asserted, however, some bearing on the others in all probability.

Royal Welcome at Lawrence. Lawrence, Mass., November 26.—Thousands of persons greeted with red lights and cheers the return to this city of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, who were acquitted at Salem in charges of murder in connection with the death of Anna Lopizzo, during the textile strike here last winter. Women with babies in their arms joined in the demonstration. Cheering was continuous.

From every side street in the tenement district flocked hundreds of operatives carrying red lights. The throng in Lexington Hall, headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, finally made conditions in the building so dangerous that Ettor was forced to ask them all to leave. Then from an open window he addressed the great crowd, made up of mill workers of a score of nationalities.

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KEEPS ONLY PART OF HIS FORTUNE

Carnegie Tells of Pro-
visions for Disposal
of Balance.

IT WILL BE LEFT TO CORPORATION

He Names This as Residuary
Legatee to Carry On His Edu-
cational and Charitable Work.
Explains Reasons for Plan-
ning to Pension Ex-
Presidents.

New York, November 26.—Andrew Carnegie, in a statement to-night, asserted that all but \$25,000,000 of his fortune, which will be disposed of under his will, will be left to the Carnegie Corporation, of New York, which has been made his residuary legatee and will carry on his educational and charitable work. Mr. Carnegie's statement likewise explains his reasons for planning to pension ex-Presidents of the United States, as he provided for recently through the Carnegie Corporation. In making his announcement telling how he had gone about putting his "gospel of wealth" into practice, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I resolved to fulfill the requirements of the 'gospel of wealth' by transferring funds, and have done so, except that I found it desirable to retain for a while personal distribution of my United States military telegraph corps pensions and Pennsylvania Railroad pensions to Pittsburgh division men and their widows, because my old boys would dislike the change, and no doubt would others upon my pension list. To meet these payments and others under my will, \$25,000,000 of bonds, upon which the New York State tax has been paid, have been reserved. But the New York corporation has been made my residuary legatee, and all surplus left after meeting the provisions of my will goes to it."

"I am happy in getting all this off my mind. It is a gruesome business, but I find that this earth is rapidly becoming more and more heavenly. Many of my old friends, and many of my old enemies, are now my friends. Franklin and their followers were right who held that 'service to man is the highest worship of God.'"

In explaining his pension plan, Mr. Carnegie cited the cases of three former Presidents, the first of which was that of Grover Cleveland, after his retirement from the presidency. "I know about Mr. Cleveland," said Mr. Carnegie in his statement. "He was a director in an important institution which would give him a salary. Finding that other directors had not salaries, he declined the offer, saying his name was not for sale."

Mr. Carnegie's other references were to President Lincoln and Grant, the last named having been pressed for funds even while yet in the White House, the ironmaster said while he quoted from a letter written by Mr. Lincoln to him that President Lincoln's family was peculiarly embarrassed.

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POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

New York, November 26.—The popular vote for President for 1912 shows that Wilson polled throughout the country a total of 6,156,745 votes; Roosevelt, 3,528,140, and Taft, 3,578,422. The Socialist vote for Debs amounted to 973,783, with the Socialist count still unfinished in seven States.

In 1908 Bryan's popular vote was 6,263,182, and that of Taft, 7,437,676. The figures in the following table by States are divided between official and unofficial returns, as indicated. No count in at present available where the spaces are left blank.

State.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Debs.	Chas. E. Smith.
Alabama	81,822	22,330	9,671	3,019	254
Arizona	10,314	4,968	2,000	2,964	
Arkansas	73,100	24,900	10,200	1,010	
California	283,374	202,250	2,340	73,000	19,500
Colorado	112,730	69,737	69,007	15,912	4,775
Connecticut	112,730	33,439	67,049	9,878	20,010
Delaware	22,180	8,061	16,222	350	434
Florida	35,964	4,207	4,212	4,226	1,823
Georgia	93,173	22,010	5,151	1,011	147
Idaho	23,963	23,551	32,873		
Illinois	407,470	391,365	254,025	85,000	30,000
Indiana	261,290	162,607	151,207	36,931	10,249
Iowa	172,351	150,777	113,562	26,507	
Kansas	143,470	120,123	74,541	26,507	
Kentucky	218,564	102,704	115,512	11,417	3,233
Louisiana	50,241	8,202	3,774	5,055	
Maine	50,987	26,538	2,678	964	
Maryland	112,674	37,789	54,598	3,994	2,244
Massachusetts	170,905	140,152	132,235	12,650	2,760
Michigan	63,556	85,513	62,294		
Minnesota	106,426	125,856	64,334	27,505	7,884
Mississippi	37,277	3,645	207,400	28,148	5,222
Missouri	320,947	123,111	14,404	10,528	
Montana	25,923	22,448	34,346	10,219	3,419
Nebraska	100,100	72,776	54,346	4,500	
Nevada	7,964	5,065	3,190	4,500	
New Hampshire	34,724	17,749	32,927	1,800	335
New Jersey	178,290	145,410	84,835	15,091	2,478
New Mexico	17,862	7,868	15,512	2,024	300
New York	650,721	382,403	450,460	31,007	3,100
North Carolina	134,063	65,747	28,017	6,740	1,000
North Dakota	24,806	24,568	22,017	3,740	1,000
Ohio	468,170	300,783	278,287	40,794	2,850
Oklahoma	119,057	42,363	31,542	8,015	10,332
Pennsylvania	385,619	444,420	273,505	1,850	5,905
Rhode Island	30,290	16,488	27,755	1,850	
South Dakota	49,977	1,293	536	164	
South Dakota	49,977	1,293	536	164	
Tennessee	132,006	54,280	60,286	5,977	
Texas	221,445	26,704	28,608	25,743	1,739
Utah	35,566	15,354	22,672	928	1,185
Vermont	90,338	21,737	23,277	787	600
Virginia	87,674	111,797	71,252	20,553	7,407
Washington	112,564	78,006	56,282	20,000	4,500
West Virginia	114,400	58,661	130,678	34,120	8,410
Wyoming	18,000	7,338	17,412	1,400	500
Totals	6,156,745	3,528,140	3,578,422	973,783	100,044

Official.
Unofficial.
aOne county missing.
bFour counties missing.
cTwo parishes missing.
dCity of out of eighty-three counties.
eTwenty-six counties incomplete.
fMassachusetts electors not on ballot.
gTaft electors not on ballot.
hThree counties missing.

TEACHERS GATHER FOR CONFERENCE NO EYE ON FIRST PLACE IN 1916

School Workers of Virginia Anticipate Busy and Successful Session.

MANY MEETINGS PLANNED TO HELP REJUVENATE PARTY

Dr. Meyers, of Ohio, Will Speak on World Peace at This Afternoon's Session.

To-Day's Program

12:00 P. M.—Meeting Executive Committee State Teachers' Association, Corporation Committee.
2:00 P. M.—Virginia Kindergarten Union, Room 205.
2:30 P. M.—Conference of Superintendents, opening session, Room 207.
3:00 P. M.—School Trustees' Association, opening session, Room 214.
3:30 P. M.—Association of College Secondary Schools, Room 200.
3:30 P. M.—Opening Meeting State Teachers' Association, auditorium